FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Sundic Examines Bloc Monopoly of Disarmament Debate BB 1
Continuing Reportage on Reaction to NATO Missile Decision BB 2
SFRY's BORBA [Teslic, 16 Dec] BB 2
NEUES DEUTCHSLAND Denunciation BB 3
GDR Commentator [Kurze] BB 4
GDR's Leuschner BB 6

BULGARIA

USSR's Katushev Arrives in Sofia for Economic Commission Talks C 1
Agreement Signed With Japanese Steel, Engineering Firms C 1
Stanishev Receives Israeli Communist Party Politburo Member C 1
Reportage on Dimitur Stanishev's Visit to France C 1
Meeting With Gremetz C 1
Return From France C 2
Diplomatic Relations Established With Sao Tome and Principe C 2
National Assembly Session Opens in Sofia 18 December C 2
BNAU Adopts Resolution on Organizational, Socioeconomic Problems C 3
Zhivkov Speaks on Value of Literature at Writers Meeting C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Stresses Need for Greater Economy Efficiency D 1
Minister of Finance Reviews 1980 State Budget [RUDE PRAVO 13 Dec] D 6
Czech National Council Approves 1980 Budget D 12
Importance of Correct Political Attitude Stressed D 13
[Chupac in RUDE PRAVO 14 Dec]
Strougal Presents Award to Former Minister Pucek D 16
Law Establishing New Ministry Adopted by Federal Assembly D 16
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Dec]
Correction to Husak's Appointment of New Ministers D 17
Report on Trade Protocol With USSR Corrected D 17
Briefs: Textile Trade With USSR; State Plan Nonfulfillment; D 17
Embassy Agreement With Nicaragua

HUNGARY

MTI Reports Soviet-Hungarian Economic Commission Communique F 1
Reportage on Visit of Greek Communist Party Delegation F 1
Arrival of Delegation F 1
Reception by Kadar F 1

POLAND

Khomeyni Repeats Demand for Return of Shah G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Iranian Events, U.S. Reaction [Lobman, 12 Dec] G 1
INTERPRESS Sees 'Decrease' n U.S. Influence in Mideast G 2
Politburo Session Discusses PCF Visit, Agriculture G 3

ROMANIA

Foreign Ministry Official Holds Talks in Berne H 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With El Salvador H 1
Scientific Cooperation Talks Held With Hungarian Delegation H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Opens Permanent Office in Tehran I 1
People's Hero Recalls Joint War Struggles With Albania [BORBA 14 Dec] I 1
Kostic Speaks on Decrease in 1980 Draft Budget I 1
Tito Cables Message of Support to SFRY Olympic Committee I 2
Briefs: Cooperation With Hungary I 3

SUNDIC EXAMINES BLOC MONOPOLY OF DISARMAMENT DEBATE

LD182206 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The subject of our foreign political commentary is military blocs and the disarmament problem. Here is Milika Sundic:

Although it has been expected in Moscow that NATO member countries will adopt the decision on new missiles, the reaction of the Soviet press to the Brussels session is a shade sharper than the warning given on the eve of the NATO Ministerial Council meeting. What this reaction boils down to chiefly is the assessment that the Soviet Union will not accept any kind of negotiations on Euromissiles offered by the West from the position of strength. Moscow, however, is not calling into question either the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces in central Europe or the possible dialog on SALT III. If we have correctly understood the messages contained in the press commentaries, the Soviet Government is not ready to talk about Euromissiles if the Western countries demand that the new American missiles--which are yet to be produced and deployed in Western Europe--should also be taken into account in the haggling about the new agreement.

According to Soviet assessments, the negotiations on the reduction in medium-range missiles cannot be held under conditions of disrupted equilibrium. In other words, NATO member countries must have parity wi[illegible] the rival bloc first before holding negotiations. In fact, the old practice is being repeated: One should become well-armed in order to be able to talk about disarmament. This is the essence of the decision of the NATO Ministerial Council on the production and deployment of 572 Pershing and cruise missiles on Western European soil.

What is interesting is that the United States is not too concerned about the fate of its future talks with Moscow, having indicated its readiness to reduce its nuclear potential in Western Europe by 1,000 nuclear bombs and to start talks on SALT III. Official Washington believes that this will be enough to mollify Soviet dissatisfaction. Time will show how realistic the American expectations are.

As matters stand at present, the polemics between the two blocs will still last for some time, but the well-known truth should not be forgotten--that is, that interbloc accords are always possible, even in situations such as this. However, the problem is not whether blocs can agree but whether they alone are capable of resolving the disarmament problem. The extent to which the first point is likely is the extent to which the latter is unlikely.

In fact, what the blocs offer one another--even if there were no doubts about their good intentions--does not even remotely touch on the essence of the disarmament problem. On the contrary, military budgets are increasing year by year and what is even worse, the prospects for a reduction in the arms race are waning year by year. In saying this we do not wish to state that the initiatives--such as the Soviet Government decision to withdraw from the GDR 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks or the possible decision by the United States to reduce its nuclear potential in Europe by 1,000 nuclear bombs--are not useful, but that this is not enough to reach an agreement on disarmament, because one should not forget the fact that neither the Atlantic nor the Warsaw Pact so far has taken a single step toward a considerable reduction of its striking power; nor is either of them thinking of doing anything like it.

The dominent influence of each of the superpowers in its relevant bloc--that is military, political and economic influence--has not, for a long time, been a part of defending the independence of member countries but of preserving and consolidating the acquired positions of the great. As long as this goes on, the dependence of member countries of the two blocs with regard to the superpowers will continue to grow. If one bears all this in mind, the question which arises is: How much are the superpowers interested in a comprehensive solution of the disarmament problem? Such an agreement would make the existence of blocs nonsensical. Therefore in fact, the blocs avoid, or more precisely, they energetically oppose talks on disarmament in which nonbloc countries and the entire international community too would participate on equal footing. Thus the present polemics on Euromissiles too is restricted exclusively to the issue of who has more of them and whose are more destructive, and this, it goes without saying, leads to nothing.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NATO MISSILE DECISION

SFRY's BORBA

AU181450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: The Missile Fever"]

[Text] The traditional NATO December pre-Christmas festival has brought 600 American missiles with nuclear warheads to the allies, something by which Europe has taken yet another step toward its destruction. Even though they come from Santa Claus, that is from America, it is a lot.

Europe is entering the eighties with its finger on the trigger of nuclear missiles. This is happening without any good reason, at a time when solid foundations have been laid for peace, security and cooperation in the old continent and when mankind's hopes that the world has finally entered an era of peace have been encouraged.

The latest move of the NATO Pact shows that Europe not only has not discarded its war uniform but has also failed to free itself from the known protagonists of division and conquest, force, threats and domination.

The further process of arming is in fact a result of bloc concepts and policies. The long period of peace and the beginning of detente has been associated by some circles with the firm structure of the blocs and with their "vigilance." There have been some who nurtured on that basis the illusions about a positive role of the blocs in the relaxation of tension and strngthening of peace. However, the arms race, which is escaping all control, points out the true face of bloc concepts and policies. Instead of peace and detente and instead of cooperation among equal partners in solving common problems, the blocs are reproducing more and more arms and greater and greater irreconcilability threatening the very foundations of human existence.

NATO justifies its move by citing the need to restore an allegedly disrupted military balance. It is not convincing and in the last resort, it is also irrelevant in view of the existing capacities for destruction which are already now sufficient enough to destroy more than thirty times over the life of every single inhabitant on this earth. As the practice itself also shows, there can be no balance of arms in bloc relations. In that light it is also illusory to offer subsequent negotiations. After all, no negotiations conducted from the position of power have ever been successful.

At the time when the United Nations is launching the second decade of disarmament, when a new CSCE round is forthcoming and when the imperative need exists for new steps to reduce the general level of armed forces and arms, NATO has taken a big step in the opposite direction. Today it is believed by many in the West that the step will not destroy "the basis for negotiations" with the other bloc despite the warnings from Moscow. But in the last resort, that is not even the most important thing. What gives cause for concern is not the gap between the blocs but rather the undermining of the foundations on which the organization of the international community is built.

U.S. President Carter's proposal to increase the U.S. military budget calls attention to a new turn of the West's biggest military power toward further armament, that is, toward what in effect means confrontation not only in relation to the rival bloc but also in relation to all processes of democratization, independence of countries and world development. The turn is justified as "ending the Vietnam complex" of the United States, something which points to the other side of the coin, to the vampire-like resuscitation of the old dreams about American world leadership and is directed ultimately aginst "the Third World."

It is in that light that the attitude of the West German, Italian and British governments, which have accepted the new American missiles, is particular cause for concern. It is all the more true because it is not very probable that they have been guided in it by the military security interests of their own countries, which the new missiles can only endanger. It is difficult now to refrain from raising the question of the political motives of the American allies in Europe. It is all the more true because it is no secret that the U.S. secretary of state linked his missile mission with the organization of a common front against Iran and other exporters of oil and raw materials.

It is a question which the governments of these countries will have to answer in the coming period. The fact is that it is difficult to imagine that the democratic public will become reconciled not only to new missiles in their territories but also to the policies behind the deployment of the missiles. The example of the opposition of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway to the new missiles and the example of France, which has stayed out of this dangerous conspiracy against peace and which is just now proposing to open European disarmament negotiations, show that there are democratic and peace-loving forces even in the most responsible state positions and that that is the program for which it is necessary to struggle in Europe and elsewhere.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Denunciation

LD151027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0517 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Saturday describes NATO's missile decision at the Brussels meeting as a cynical game with the peoples' future. A new round in the arms race has been introduced, stresses a commentary in the newspaper.

"The green light has been given for a further rise in the armament expenditure of this unholy alliance which is increasing beyond all measures," states the commentary. "To have such weapons in arsenals changes the existing military balance. There is growing danger that the arms race will get out of control." With their approval of new nuclear missiles, NATO's politicians and military have "placed grave guilt on themselves before their own and other peoples of Europe."

"With their decision, the NATO leaders have resolutely ignored the constructive proposals by the Soviet Union and all socialist nations, international public opinion and even the objections by parliaments and governments of NATO states," says NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The paper continues: "Seldom have responsible political forces reacted so contrary to the interests of their own population and so absurdly with regards to the political situation."

The NATO decision was "a blow to the spirit and needs of our time." On the threshold of the eighties, the inveterate opponents to detente are indicating how they intend to attack what has been achieved. If disarmament and detente belong together, then NATO's decision to arm further is only designed to break or block the process of detente and increase the risk and level of a confrontation in Europe." [quotation mark as received]

NATO is obstinately following the plan of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries, continues NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "This is of course a hopeless position. Such a violation of the military balance cannot and will not be tolerated by us both in the interests of our own security and to dampen the lust for aggression of NATO military officials."

All peace-loving and realistic forces in international public watched with astonishment "how the SPD at its missile congress smoothed the way for those forces which are making the FRG an advance rider in a new arms spiral in the nuclear field." Political observers in the FRG have noted "that the SPD leadership and government coalition place the interests of the Pentagon agitators and the profit interests of the U.S. arms mafia higher than the FRG population's interests in peace and life."

Referring to the speech by Erich Honecker at the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee, the paper notes that, owing to its position on the border between two social systems, the GDR "has a special interest in securing peace." Impressive evidence of this attitude are the more than 13.1 million signatures added to the GDR's declaration of intent on supporting the latest Soviet peace initiative. "Accordingly, we will continue after Brussels to carry on the struggle for peace and disarmament with persistence and energy," concludes the commentary. "NATO politicians, on the other hand, headed by the United States and the FRG, are giving rise to new threats to peace and detente through their decision. They will have to shoulder the responsibility before their peoples for the consequences of their action."

GDR Commentator

DW182053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1415 GMT 18 Dec 79 DW

[Gerd Kurze commentary]

[Text] With its missile decision of last week, NATO has initiated a new round in the arms race. Likewise last week, U.S. President Carter submitted to monopoly representatives in Washington an armament program for the coming years which is aimed at creating a position of strength for the United States. Already a few days ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown had announced this in public. All of these are onslaughts against the military balance, the basis of all negotiations held so far in the field of military detente. Gerd Kurze deals with this issue:

Judged by everything that was learned from Brussels and Washington, decisions were made last week that entail great dangers and which, above all, are linked with dangerous intentions.

What is threatened is the existing basis for negotiations on military detente--the existing military balance between East and West. War between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states or rather their nuclear powers in this situation, which in the West is also called the balance of deterrence, would spell suicide for the attacker through the counterblow of the one attacked; and owing to the accumulation of giant stockpiles of nuclear weapons, it can no longer be ruled out that in such an exchange of strikes mankind as a whole would not be deprived of the foundation of its existence--an inhabitable earth.

All attempts at overruling this logic of horror--and there have been many of them during the past three decades--failed. Only recently has material been published revealing that as early as shortly after World War II, the United States had to abandon its plan of a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, codeworded "Drop Shot," because it did not have the potential to secure a victory.

Then in the fifties and sixties it was the first that repeatedly introduced qualitatively new strategic weapons systems that did not guarantee victory over the USSR because this always only resulted in the Soviet Union having to follow suit. In the sixties, balance between the two principal powers of NATO and the Warsaw Pact states finally became the basis for negotiations on military detente, with two essential goals: To slow down the arms race and to secure parity.

International agreements were signed to this end, such as the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the already concluded Soviet-American agreements on the strategic arms limitation, that aims primarily at safeguarding parity and the undiminished security of the treaty partners. In this the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic pact, however, never abandoned their original goals. The proposals of the socialist countries for negotiations on military detente always served the purpose of reducing the military potentials of both sides, with the safeguarding of the equilibrium being the self-evident prerequisite. What matters is the enhancement of international security by not developing and not introducing dangerous weapons or even withdrawing them.

Parallel to the negotiations held with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states, the United States, together with NATO, has always pursued long-term armament plans. This became evident at the recent NATO council meetings in London, Washington and now also in Brussels.

One year ago NATO's so-called long-term program was adopted, part of which also is the essential component of setting a new nuclear medium-range potential in Western Europe. With the implementation of the Brussels decision the military balance is being severely disturbed not only in Europe but also in the strategic sphere of the relationship between the USSR and the United States. If one adds to this the fact that the United States professedly once again is steering for a position of strength, superiority and a policy resulting from this vis-a-vis the socialist states as well as the countries of the third world then the dangerousness of the maneuver becomes clear.

The socialist countries naturally will do everything to continue and safeguard detente, but we consider as unacceptable in principle negotiations with a partner who proceeds from the position of strength. This was stated by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states early in December, and at the latest plenum of the SED Central Committee, General Secretary Erich Honecker stated last Thursday that it may be already assumed that the West will not achieve superiority.

GDR's Leuschner

DW181535 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 17 Dec 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. So the die is cast; NATO has preferred to ignore the more than generous Soviet negotiating offers. Instead, it has initiated a new round of the arms race by adopting the missile decision. Confronted with the alternative of either using or destroying the existing negotiating bases it decided for their destruction and in this way once again has remained true to its nature. This is the matter-of-fact balance resulting from last week's events. It was a week of missed chances for the peaceful future of Europe. We have reason to register this result calmly as well as seriously.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown said, before the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on 19 September, that the intensified arms efforts of the United States and NATO were to outdo the Warsaw Pact. The implementation of this program was the prerequisite for achieving a clear advantage, he said. It is this clear military advantage, in other words, the violation of the existing balance, that NATO wants to achieve with the decision it made last Wednesday, meaning military superiority over socialism. This is the essence and centerpiece of this decision of grave consequence.

The socialist countries cannot but draw conclusions from the decision. Erich Honecker talked about that quite clearly at the recent SED Central Committee meeting. The superiority sought by NATO over socialism would be fatal for our security as well as for peace. To prevent it we will have to enhance our defensive capability, which will lead to higher defense expenditures. Yet with the same determination as before, we will further the detente process and work for concrete disarmament measures. Thus, nothing will change in the basic line of our policy. But what has changed are some outer conditions of its implementation; they have become more difficult. An analysis of the facts, however, gives no reason for pessimism. In post-war history we were confronted with similar tests more than once, having been challenged by imperialism more than once. At the end of such confrontations, which were forced upon us, we always proved we were not inferior and thus open to blackmail by a policy of strength. Pessimism at this point would be the avowal of having underrated the toughness of the class struggle and the character of the enemy.

There are two additional factors that are important for the future. First, there is the way in which this NATO decision came about. It was extorted by the whips of NATO, the United States and the FRG, against considerable resistance. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote that the U.S. defense secretary had behaved like a commander in Brussels, and the same thing can be said of the conduct of Messrs Genscher and Apel. For more than 12 years there had not been so much dynamite at a NATO meeting, so as to cause--to quote SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG again--top officials in Bonn to talk about lasting damage to NATO. Though realism tells us to proceed from the results of this meeting, the attendant circumstances are not likely to strengthen the unity of NATO Resistance against the implementation of the decision will not decrease following last Wednesday. What is decisive in this respect is the fact that the decision is based on a vast ocean of lies, tricks and falsifications. Official documents of the federal government were filled with wrong data to make the lie of the arms gap closure more credible. The FRG defense minister 3 months ago said that the ratification of SALT II was a prerequisite for the missile decision, but one week ago he said that this missile decision was a prerequisite for just this ratification of SALT II.

The attitude of the Soviet foreign minister during his talks in Bonn was deliberately distorted in order to belittle the problems. The FRG foreign minister claimed that there would be no negotiations without such a decision. Nothing was left undone to manipulate, betray and cheat the public, but such fraudulent manipulations just cannot be upheld forever.

The West European and, above all, the West German public gradually will become aware of what was the real game here. That may be dangerous for the whips of this decision. Naturally all this does not clear all those of their responsibility who contributed their share to the decision. If, for instance, the SPD congress had not voted for the missiles by a majority, the situation would be different today. If the Social Democrats in the FRG had shown the same responsibility for the security of their people as their comrades in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark or Norway, then Europe would be in a better position today. Nuclear missiles on West German territory able and supposed to destroy Leningrad and Kiev again--is it really possible that so few delegates of the party congress have thought about what it means for the Soviet Union?

Nobody can deny that the Federal Republic and thus the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats who form the government in this state had a key function in the adoption of this NATO decision. Failing their approval, the decision would not have come about. Nobody here will easily forget that it was a Social Democratic government supported by the majority of its party congress which not only misused this key role but also craved the missiles more eagerly than anyone else.

As Erich Honecker said, the responsibility for the consequences is to be borne by those at the SPD Congress who voted for rearmament. In order to give a complete picture of the NATO meeting it should also be noted that NATO garnished its rearmament decisions with a so-called negotiating package to be presented to the Soviet Union and at the Vienna force reduction talks. We will have to wait and see what is really in this package and whether it is more than just a camouflage maneuver to reassure the public. But what can already be said is that NATO will negotiate on a completely different basis than was proposed by the Soviet Union, namely, on the basis of blackmail and threats contained in the missile decision.

Or should we recall the fact that the NATO states have not responded to our constructive proposals in Vienna for one and a half years, that they refuse to convene an all-European conference on military detente in Europe prior to the Madrid meeting of the CSCE countries? Should we recall the dozens of other Soviet disarmament proposals which either were never answered or were rejected? And taking a closer look at the NATO communique we register yet a number of other preconditions.

For instance, it only mentions U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. The English and French weapons evidently are to be left out of account. It also only mentions the so-called land-based missiles. But how about those nuclear weapons threatening the Soviet Union which are launched from submarines and aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy? Is this another trick aimed at undermining the principle of parity? As I said, all this will have to be studied thoroughly.

But after all, it was only a week ago that NATO Supreme Commander Rogers, asked in an interview under which conditions NATO could renounce the implementation of its decision, replied, if the Soviet Union renounces everything it has. NATO, however, would keep everything it has. This is an impudent demand that can hardly lead to reasonable negotiations. So what is it that counts? It is first of all the hard facts of a NATO decision which deliberately destroys the basis of negotiations instead of utilizing them. It is the fact that NATO wants rearmament instead of disarmament. This is what we have to be prepared for.

USSR'S KATUSHEV ARRIVES IN SOFIA FOR ECONOMIC COMMISSION TALKS

AU181646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The 23d session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is expected to open in Sofia tomorrow. In this connection, Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, arrived in Bulgaria today.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPANESE STEEL, ENGINEERING FIRMS

AU181404 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 18 (BTA)--An agreement for complete delivery of equipment for the steel foundry, the press-and-forge and thermal workshops of the heavy mechanical engineering works near the town of Radomir, some 45 km southwest from Sofia, was signed here today between the Japanese firms of "Kobe steel" and "C. Itoh", and the "Mashinoexport" Bulgarian foreign trade organization.

The document was signed by the chairman of the Committee for Heavy Investment Mechanical Engineering of Bulgaria Yordan Tenov and the director general of "Mashinoexport," Stoyan Drundarov, and the general manager of "Kobe steel," Dr Mamoru Nishihara and the general manager of "C. Itoh," Mr Ichio Tetsul.

Letters for the setting up of a joint Bulgarian-Japanese engineering company were exchanged as well.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY POLITBURO MEMBER

AU182052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Today Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, met Sasha Khenin, Politburo member and secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria. Topical problems of the international situation and more particularly the situation in the Middle East were discussed. Certain issues pertaining to the further strengthening and expansion of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties were also discussed.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON DIMITUR STANISHEV'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Meeting With Gremetz

AU181002 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Paris, Dec. 18 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who is visiting Paris at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, had a meeting with Mr Maxim Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party.

At the meeting, which proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, they informed each other of the work carried out by the two parties and a wide range of international issues was discussed.

The constructive detente and disarmament seeking proposals put forward by the socialist countries figured high on the agenda of the talks as did the NATO decision for the manufacture and deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe, which stands for nothing less than a new step forward in the arms race. The need to step up communists' efforts at disarmament, detente, peace and security in Europe and the world was emphasized at the talks.

A 1980 cooperation plan between the communist parties of France and Bulgaria was signed, providing for further strengthening of the traditional relations of fraternity between the two parties, providing for strengthening the ties of international solidarity.

Return From France

AU182019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned home from France today. The delegation visited France at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

AU182016 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] New York, December 18 (BTA)--A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was signed here.

The communique reads: "The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, led by the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the domestic affairs, equality, respecting the sovereignty and mutual benefit, led by the desire to develop still further the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level. The decision becomes effective as from December 25th, 1979".

The communique was signed: For Bulgaria by Prof Aleksandur Yankov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and permanent representative of Bulgaria at the UNO, and for DR of Sao Tome and Principe, by Mr Helder Barros, acting permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe with the United Nations.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 18 DECEMBER

AU181326 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 18 December carries a live report from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia on the opening of the 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly.

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session at 1300 GMT. The announcer says that Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and other leaders are attending the session. Bonev proposes the following agenda:

1--Report by the commission on monitoring the midterm elections for National Assembly deputies.

2--Draft bill on approval of the normative documents issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 1 to 28 November 1979;

3--Declaration against the NATO Council decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe;

4--Proposal by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Chairman Todor Zhivkov on revoking the self-taxation law imposed by the people;

5--Draft bill on the uniform plan for the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in 1980-81;

6--Draft bill on the 1979 state budget of Bulgaria;

7--Draft plan on the work of the National Assembly in 1980;

8--Declaration of solidarity with the people of Namibia;

9--A proposal on the election of a member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The agenda is unanimously approved by the National Assembly deputies and at that point the announcer says that the National Assembly continues its work by taking up the first item of the agenda. The live broadcast ends at 1305 GMT.

BNAU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL, SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU181515 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 16 December on page 2 carries the 2200-word text of a resolution adopted at the 14 December session of the Bulgarian Nation Agrarian Union--BNAU--Permanent Board. The session was chaired by secretary of the BNAU, Petur Tanchev, who read a report on the subject "Basic Directions of the BNAU's Political and Organizational Activities and the Solution of Socioeconomic Development Problems of the Country." The resolution refers to the report and to the work of the BNAU in supporting BCP activities in all sectors of life. The resolution points out the great role of Todor Zhivkov's theoretical work in connection with Bulgaria's socioeconomic and cultural development. The resolution approves the BCP's and government's decisions to increase workers wage and prices and pledges to contribute to the party's and government's efforts to mobilize the workers in all sectors, especially in the agricultural field. That last portion of the resolution is devoted to the BNAU's foreign policy, stressing that the BNAU fully supports the BCP and Bulgarian Government policy of promoting friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as of expanding relations with all other countries, of struggling for peace, detente and disarmament throughout the world. The resolution states that the BNAU fully supports Brezhnev's peaceful proposals submitted in his 6 October Berlin speech and all Soviet peace initiatives and denounces the dangerous NATO plans of deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The resolution further states: "The united agrarians also resolutely denounce the policy of the Maoists, who are conspiring with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and encourage everything likely to exacerbate the situation in Europe and throughout the world, everything that might confront mankind with the danger of a thermonuclear disaster.

"The BNAU Permanent Board expresses confidence that BNAU members and the working peasants in Europe and all over the world, as well as their democratic parties and organizations will join efforts with the ranks of the worldwide peace-loving public, which supports the peaceful, new initiative of the Soviet Union for negotiations instead of rearmament, for cooperation instead of confrontation."

The resolution closes with an appeal to all Bulgarian united agrararians to work with all their efforts, for the fulfillment of ecomonic tasks assigned by the 5-year plan, and for socialist construction in Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS ON VALUE OF LITERATURE AT WRITERS MEETING

AU191545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "Today the 50th anniversary of the party organization of Bulgarian writers was festively celebrated at the Vasov National Academic Theater in Sofia. Attending were outstanding Bulgarian writers, cultural figures and famous artists. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, also attended the meeting. In addition, Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Atanasov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee also attended the meeting."

Nikolay Khristosov, secretary of the Bulgarian writers party organization, read a report in which he analyzed the development of the writers party organization.

Greeted with exceptional cordiality by all those present at the festive meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech.

"He stressed the exceptionally great importance of the party organization of Bulgarian writers for the education and for the development of inspired creative artists and pointed out the aspirations for an increasing ideological and artistic standard of contemporary Bulgarian literature.

"Comrade Zhivkov called this anniversary not only a festive occasion, but also an important opportunity for assessing all previous activities. Comrade Zhivkov added that for the talented Bulgarian writers this review of their work is full of gratification and optimism.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] "Today the workers and working people of socialist Bulgaria are not only the object, but also the subject of social administration. They are not only the object, but also the subject of artistic creation. They are themselves the creators of literature, and at the same time, the uncomprimisingly strict critics of literature. Throughout the years of socialism our people have developed ideologially and intellectually. They have developed as regards their cultural standards. They have enriched their spiritual world. Our people already live and work according to the standards of beauty and aesthetics. This is wonderful. It is one of the great achievements, one of the great assets of our new, socialist society. All these things represent special commitments for all of us, for all leading functionaries and leaders in all fields of life. They present our intelligentsia with new requirements. All these things represent new responsibilities for all of us. In our great communist cause we cannot and we must not lag behind either in material production, or in culture and arts. Communism and communists--these are synonymous with talent and skill. They are synonymous with inspiration and selfless labor. [applause] [end recording]

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov further dwelt on the duty and responsibility of writers in the struggle for peace and security in the world. He wished the creators of contemporary Bulgarian literature many working successes in their noble and responsible mission."

HUSAK STRESSES NEED FOR GREATER ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD172108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] We will now acquaint you in detail with the closing speech made by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session:

In the opening part of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak assessed the results of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which confirmed the unity of view of the Central Committee in evaluating the successes achieved, in analyzing current problems and in setting the party on the further course. He singled out the Leninist spirit of criticism and self-criticism with which the deliberation was imbued. He voiced his conviction that this principled, responsible and creative approach will find its application when the results of the session are debated throughout the party.

A number of comrades spoke about the possibilities for improving work in the sectors in which they operate and for which they are responsible. At the same time they also pointed critically at the weaknesses in the activity of both their superior and central bodies. It is essential that all comrades who were criticized in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and during the ensuing debate should strive actively to rectify the matters.

The Presidium report which we approved, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, balances the successes achieved since 1976 and during the first 11 months of the current year in the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in material production and in the improvement of the living conditions of the people. At the same time, it points at problems and shortcomings and proposes ways to resolve them. It provides a binding orientation for the work of the whole party and communists in all sectors in the coming period.

The 15th party congress established, to put it very briefly, as the main tasks in the socioeconomic sphere the development of the material-technical base and the living standard of the people. We can justifiably state that during the past years as well as this year, despite all the obstacles and difficulties, these basic strategic objectives are being fulfilled in their principal features, despite the fact that in accomplishing them we have encountered profound changes in internal and, in particular, external economic conditions.

As Comrade Gustav Husak stated in his final speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, the selfless efforts of workers, farmers, the intelligentsia and workers from all branches of the national economy, party, state, economic and social bodies and organizations, who shared in the existing results of the 5-year plan and in the overcoming of the difficulties in the complex economic situation this year, merit a great deal of appreciation. We can look with justifiable pride at the past years and at the entire period of the 1970s. Without looking at things through rose-colored, or conversely, through black glasses, without retreating from a realistic, sober assessment of the work done, we can state that in all areas our people, under the leadership of the party, achieved remarkable results, creating a reliable base for the further march forward.

When Comrade Gustav Husak characterized the tasks contained in the plan for 1980, he pointed out that they proceed from the policy of the 15th congress, that they are setting demanding but realistic aims, that they are laying foundations for the further development of the economy and living standards although, in the given conditions, at a more moderate growth rate. In today's complex world this is no small thing. Anticipating good work and normal conditions, the fulfillment of these intentions is fully within our capability. After the approval of the plan the decisive thing in every branch and at every workplace is therefore to develop a systematic struggle for the consistent realization of its intentions.

At the 15th congress as well as at the individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, we said repeatedly that the economy of our state, which is industrially advanced but with very limited sources of raw materials and energy, has been considerably burdened since the middle of the 1970s by the profound changes in the world economic development. This concerns in particular the rapidly growing prices of imported fuels, energy, raw materials, food as well as modern equipment and other products. Thanks to the all-round economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union, the impact of this development on us has been considerably moderated. The fact that in cooperation with the Soviet Union we are developing a number of very demanding technical branches, that the Soviet Union guarantees us stable supplies of key raw materials at prices substantially lower than world prices and that it gives us security as a market for our industrial products, has an irreplaceable importance for the stability and further planned development of our economy and living standards, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed.

Comrade Husak continued: The overall increase in world prices for energy and raw materials continues and it is necessary to consider that it will continue in the years ahead. In our plans and in all our work we must proceed from the premise that this places considerable additional demands on a consuming country like Czechoslovakia, which imports large and growing amounts of raw materials and products. The only way we can come to grips with this is by rapidly and markedly increasing the performance of the national economy, and by producing high quality products and exporting them to pay for the imports essential to the efficient operation of the economy.

The second basic, long-term objective factor is rapid scientific and technical progress which, and this applies to the advanced countries in particular, has had an immediate impact on all production branches. This causes fiercer competition and increases demands on the qualitative and technical level of our products. However, in certain branches our production has not kept sufficiently abreast of the world at large. Therefore, we must concentrate our strength to overcome this situation.

This year these long term factors have been further complicated by the extraordinary influence of the weather, which has caused us considerable losses. This has created difficulties that were not anticipated in production, external relations and, to a certain degree, in internal trade. The mastering of these difficulties has called for considerable effort and means.

Comrade Gustav Husak in his closing speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session went on to deal with the principal problems and tasks facing the party in raising the effectiveness of our economy. He recalled that the party at the 14th congress and particularly at the 15th congress had stressed that in our conditions, with sources of manpower exhausted, with energy and raw materials ever more difficult and costlier to obtain, the only alternative open to us is to carry through with every effort an intensive economic development. The issue is that of securing a further growth of production with the greatest possible saving of manpower, with the maximum valorization [zhodnocovani] of raw materials, energy and fixed assets. We must use everything at our disposal in every sector in order to achieve the greatest possible efficiency. This applies to all kinds of materials, to manpower as well as fixed assets.

Comrade Gustav Husak dealt at length and critically with the application of scientific and technical progress. He stated that despite partial successes we cannot be satisfied with the results of the work of our scientific and research base, which do not correspond to the funds spent or to current requirements. He stressed the need to substantially intensify work in this sector, to improve its management and planning, and to master better cooperation between research and production.

We cannot tolerate a situation in which certain results of scientific and research work are not realized at all or are realized only after a very long delay and very slowly. We must always bear in mind that this does not involve tasks of a temporary, short term nature. It is a long term process on which we will have to continue to concentrate our strength in the seventh 5-year plan.

Besides external, objective influences, which are having an impact on our economy, our situation is also complicated by subjective shortcomings. We ourselves are making our work more difficult, Comrade Gustav Husak said; if we do not always approach problems with thoroughness, problems which can be fully resolved through our strength and possibilities; and if we do not require permanent efforts from the appropriate bodies to resolve things that make the life of people unnecessarily unpleasant in the manufacturing sector, on the home market or in other sectors.

In connection with the analysis of the specific problems of our economy, Comrade Gustav Husak also dealt with the tasks of both foreign and internal trade. In the interest of balancing external economic relations, we must pay attention to the consistent fulfillment of the planned export tasks both to socialist and nonsocialist states. However, even in the current situation we must not lose sight of the importance of a smoothly functioning internal market for the satisfaction of people and for the effective application of material incentives. This is also important in order to prevent the spreading of various unsubstantiated fabrications and purchasing panics. Once again it is essential to stress that the better the results that we achieve in fulfilling our plans the easier it will be to tackle problems both in foreign trade and the home market, which cannot be put into opposition to each other.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to speak in detail about the range of questions concerning the management and planning of the national economy. He pointed out that the economy of an industrially advanced state like Czechoslovakia is a very complex mechanism. The mastering of customer-supplier and cooperative relations between individual enterprises, branches and sectors places big demands on the quality of the national economic plans and their balancing. The report of the Presidium and of a number of comrades who spoke in the debate exposed serious weaknesses in this respect. In order to rectify the situation, it is essential to improve the work of the State Planning Commission and of the national planning commissions.

However, it is not the planning bodies which alone draw up plans. Individual ministries and production-economic units and enterprises, must also substantially improve the standard of their planning activity. Again and again we encounter justifiable complaints about the violation of customer-supplier relations. There are also instances, and they are not always exceptional, that even within the framework of one production-economic unit or within the framework of one ministry mutual supplies are not secured reliably, and within agreed dates, range and quality. After all, individual ministries are not so far away from each other as to create a situation in which they are unable to reach agreement. The fault lies in the fact that everyone primarily takes care of the interest of his enterprise, branch or sector and pays little attention to the problems he causes to other enterprises--his customers.

It is necessary to place a far greater emphasis at every level on the internal linkages and on efforts to insure the material and technical fulfillment of the plans as well as on the accurate fulfillment of mutual obligations between enterprises. The level of customer-supplier relations considerably influences the balanced course and the level of organization of production in individual enterprises.

Various analyses show that we have also considerable reserves in the proper utilization of the working time. However, it is necessary, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, to point also to the causes of this situation. Good organizational work has an important position here and must prepare and secure for workers everything that is essential for a regular flow of production, for productive work. Naturally, laggards and spongers also exist, against whom it is necessary to act more energetically. The vast majority of people, however, want to work honestly and thus help in the further development of our socialist society.

For the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we are preparing measures to improve the system of management and to achieve the consistent application of khozraschot [financial autonomy accounting system]. However, direct management maintains its irreplaceable importance where we still have, as Comrade Gustav Husak said, big shortcomings. In the central bodies, in the production-economic units and enterprises there is still a great deal of routine and stereotype work. We have some good examples and there is a certain trend toward improvement, but on the whole we have not progressed as much as is demanded by the current tasks. The order of the day is to do everything possible to insure that our economy, the methods of work and attitudes of leading officials are adapted more quickly to the new, more demanding conditions and requirements.

A large number of leading officials work honestly and selflessly. They place high demands both on their work and on the work of collectives they manage and they strive for technical and economic progress. They deserve and must get the full support of the party, economic and trade union bodies at every level. However, there are a significant number who work in an outmoded fashion, who do not realize that today it is no longer good enough to achieve what was sufficient 10 years ago. In every sector the dictum applies that if we want to meet the challenge in worldwide competition, we must know more, we must acquire greater skills and manage effectively, we must work better, win people for the fulfillment of tasks.

An inseparable part of the effort aimed at increasing the effectiveness of management must become the improvement of the methods of our work, especially in the realization and control of the fulfillment of the adopted decisions. This includes the need to strengthen the personal responsibility of every worker, to draw conclusinns consistently from the failure to fulfill tasks, as was justifiably pointed out during the debate at our session. Systematic, effective control is fundamentally important for exposing and removing shortcomings, for educating cadres and for the overall improvement of our work, Comrade Gustav Husak stated.

In addition to the people's control committees there exists an extensive network of other control bodies at all levels from ministries to enterprises which will have to be activated.

It is also necessary to improve the standard of work of the enterprise technical control service so that it plays a greater part in the struggle to improve the quality of goods.

Comrade Gustav Husak also spoke about the need to systematically perfect the work of management bodies, to raise their performance and cost efficiency. We must systematically investigate how efficiently the apparatuses of these bodies, in which many people are employed, are functioning; how they are run, how they fulfill their tasks.

We must raise their responsibility and operational qualities and also realize well-planned steps to cut them back. It is necessary to intensify political work so that all links in the management system solve more effectively the practical tasks of socialist construction. The key to mastering the tasks which are facing us lies in people, in improving the quality of cadre work so that its standard meets current needs. The criteria applied in cadre work in particular where leading workers are concerned are well known. The main criteria in assessing a leading worker at any level are the concrete results of his work, understandably in conjunction with political aspects. The party gives its full trust and support to people who discharge their tasks with honesty and who courageously tackle new ones. However, the growing tasks in the economy make it necessary to constantly raise demands on management workers, and to correct them when tasks are inadequately fulfilled or not fulfilled at all.

What Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said in his recent speech at the CPSU Central Committee session also applies to us: there are different types of workers. The majority of our cadres are undoubtedly people who are party-minded, who know their jobs, who know how to work and to fulfill their tasks. However, there are also others. Talking to them, appealing to their consciences and to their sense of duty and responsibility is no good at all. In these cases more energetic action is called for, other steps must be taken, and those who are unable to cope with their work must be replaced, and energetic, creative and enterprising comrades must be promoted with more courage.

Greater attention must also be paid to the selection and training of cadres. In the preparation of cadre reserves there is a great deal of formalism. Cadre departments at all levels of management must be concerned above all with the selection of talented, qualified, hard-working young cadres committed to socialism, and with giving all-round care to their growth. The departments of the CPCZ Central Committee must also pay much more attention to cadre questions and take much greater care to strengthen key posts through capable and talented people and thus insure a better fulfillment of tasks.

As Comrade Gustav Husak noted, the tasks of the coming year are not easy, and we cannot depend on them becoming easier in future years. However, there is no cause for pessimism or passivity. From the history of our party we are well aware of the achievements of communists during extremely difficult periods of fighting and winning the struggle to establish and strengthen the socialist system. Our conditions today are easier. Our resources and possibilities, given correct utilization, form a good basis for coping with the tasks of the coming years.

Comrade Husak further dwelt on a number of topical questions of domestic and foreign policy. He noted that we are entering the coming year in a favorable internal political atmosphere. Following the interviews on the exchange of party cards the party has been further strengthened and it is increasing its ability to act. Its policy enjoys the trust and support of millions of people. The work of national committees and of the public organizations of the national front is improving. Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that Czechoslovakia is a staunch socialist state which plays an active part in the joint activity of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament. In the realization of this policy the support for the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, advanced recently by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, is currently in the forefront. The member states of the Warsaw Pact again expressed their unequivocal support for this historically important initiative in the communique of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs which was held recently.

As the opposition of the reactionary imperialist circles, which are striving to thwart the relaxation of tension and whose dangerous designs are at present focused on the European Continent, is mounting, the importance of the firm, inseparable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to safeguard the independence of our state, the freedom of our peoples, and the all-round development of our socialist system is again being confirmed. Thanks primarily to the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union we have lived in peace for the past 35 years, and we are convinced that the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the most reliable guarantee for our peaceful life in the future.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak emphasized that the decisions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee were adopted unanimously. Now it is a matter of conveying the results of our deliberations to the entire party and to every communist in the spirit of unity which so clearly manifested itself at the session of the Central Committee. We must systematically gain the support of our working people for our aims and objectives. Their committed support and labor initiative are the decisive source of strength of our system, and an indispensable factor in our successful advancement. Therefore, the demand to strive to widen people's participation in administration and to consistently improve and deepen the effectiveness of our mass-political work constantly applies to the whole of the party.

Regional and district committees and primary organizations must now elaborate and concretely specify tasks and measures to improve work at individual sectors and to strengthen the leading and control role of the party.

It is necessary in the same demanding spirit as at this session to evaluate work and set future tasks in all party, state and economic bodies and public organizations, to review critically everywhere the successes of 1979, where and why successes did not occur, to learn from the good things and from the shortcomings, and to draw conclusions for future work.

It is necessary to find new creative ways and methods to successfully fulfill the tasks of the coming year, to work better, and to eliminate more speedily everything that hampers our progress.

I am convinced, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that in the coming year, which will be the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the year of preparations for the 16th party congress, the year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our party will further increase its efforts to fulfill the set tasks and will successfully lead the working people of our homeland to new victories in the construction of socialism.

MINISTER OF FINANCE REVIEWS 1980 STATE BUDGET

AU172205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpts from speech by Leopold Ler, minister of finance, in the Federal Assembly building in Prague on 12 December]

[Text] The CSSR Government has submitted the draft state budget for the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to the Federal Assembly. The State Budget has been worked out in accordance with the exacting tasks of the state plan and--together with the currency plan and with the financial plans of the individual sections of management on the enterprise level--it is aimed at mobilizing more effectively the inner resources and reserves of the national economy, establishing an increasingly exacting economic climate and at economizing more consistently in each sector. [paragraph continues]

Those important documents concerning economic policy express the efforts exerted by the government, state and economic organs--under the leadership of the party--to actively solve the topical problems and to fulfill, to a maximum extent, the tasks of economic and social development laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

This economic year has been the most complicated period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan thus far. The accumulation of several adverse influences, especially subjective factors, has been reflected in a relatively lower growth rate of social production, in the utilization of the national income and in increased demands for exports.

The submitted state budget for 1979 was balanced. In presenting it we stressed that the balance is contingent upon a higher effectiveness and on economizing, on a dynamic development in the creation of financial resources, on a consolidation concerning the ratio between the development of resources and the needs of the economic sphere, on a mobilization of the available financial resources of enterprises and their supraordinated organs and on insuring the optimal structure in financing the planned needs from the individual resources.

Not all of those prerequisites have been fulfilled. Moreover, in the course of this year it was necessary to cover some new expenditures from the state budget, expenditures that the original plan had not envisaged. Most important among them were the adjustment of the foreign trade plan, which reacted mainly to the new development of prices, and the necessity to cover higher imports of cereals. Furthermore, it was necessary to insure--outside of the framework of the plan--some additional needs in the fuel-power complex and in other branches. On the other hand, the government adopted a number of decisions that lessened--in their consequences--negative impacts on balancing the state budget.

Although the financial year 1979 is not yet over, on the basis of the results achieved in the first 10 months we can realistically expect that this year's state budget will be balanced, just as in the preceding years. That is a favorable result, considering the existing conditions. In assessing that result, however, we take into consideration that the budgetary balance will not be insured on the level of quality we originally envisaged.

An objective view on the realities of economic conditions in the world and in our country and the experiences gained this year increasingly convince us that the satisfaction of the economy's and the population's growing needs is fully dependent on the resources we create. We must respect that logic of economic law, adapt the dynamics of development to the realistic possibilities and, above all, mobilize to a greater degree the economy's resources for the fulfillment of the goals we have set ourselves.

That also is the orientation of the basic tasks of economic and social policy for 1980 as discussed and stipulated by the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session.

An Overall Characterization of State Budgets and the Basic Features of Financial Policy

The year 1980 is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, 1980 also represents the threshold for entering the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Insuring the planned tasks for the next year is, therefore, of extraordinary political and economic significance.

The main goals we set ourselves represent a certain acceleration of the dynamics of social production when compared with this year.

The overall concept of economic development is markedly influenced by the necessity to solve the problems concerning foreign economic relations on a priority basis. As a consequence of the growing prices of imports--but for many other reasons as well--it is necessary to insure that exports exceed imports to the needed extent. That is why we cannot use everything that we produce within our economy for accumulation and consumption and also why the growth rate concerning the utilization of the national income is 2.2 percent lower than the growth rate of its creation. That establishes at the same time the limit for the growth of expenditures in the production and in the nonproduction spheres.

While maintaining a balance between revenues and expenditures, the volume of the state budget--including the budgets of the national committees--will amount to Kcs298.5 billion, which represents a growth of 2.7 percent when compared with this year, under comparable conditions. As far as the structural composition of the budget's revenues and expenditures is concerned, there are no significant changes. The decisive share of revenues--86.4 percent--is represented by payments and other revenues by socialist organizations. As far as expenditures are concerned, 18.4 percent have been allocated to finance capital investment projects of state organizations; noninvestment expenditures for the development of the economy represent 30.9 percent. The draft budget in agriculture, in keeping with the conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session. Expenditures for social security and noninvestment expenditures for education, health care and other spheres of social consumption by the population have the largest share in the budget--41.6 percent. A total of 9.1 percent of the budget expenditures falls on defense, security and administrative spendings.

The intentions and the goals of financial policy find their expression in the entire budget system. The draft state budget of the federation, the state budgets of the republics and the budgets of the national committees are balanced.

From the revenues of the federal budget, which are to amount to Kcs164.1 billion next year, Kcs60 billion has been alloted to finance the federally managed organs and organizations and Kcs104.1 billion to subsidize the state budgets of the republics. In the budgets of the national republics, the share of their own resources for covering their expenditures is being gradually increased. The same trend also applies to the budgets of the national committees.

The overall volume of the national committee budgets is to amount to Kcs96.4 billion; subsidies from the budgets of the republics will have a share of 59.7 percent in it.

Tasks in the Sphere of Economic Organizations

To insure economic development under the increasingly complex nature of economic conditions is feasible, and necessary, today primarily by means of an all-round intensification of social production, by increasing the effectiveness of the entire reproduction process and by solving factual problems in production, capital investment and foreign trade. The aim of financial policy is, therefore, to achieve higher final economic effects. The achievement of that aim will depend, above all, on how that policy will find its concrete manifestation in the results of the cost-accounting [khozraschet] sphere. In the all-state financial plan we envisage a notable growth of the financial contribution of that sphere for all-social purposes. The difference between the financial resources it creates--which means, above all, profit, payments and other resources--and the expenditures for capital investment and for increasing reserves is to increase some Kcs10 billion, from Kcs48 billion this year to Kcs58 billion.

A number of important financial tasks, among which the development of costs and the development of profit are of decisive importance, is hidden behind the overall data.

The profit to be created next year amounts to Kcs108 billion, of which Kcs79.3 billion will be paid into the budgets.

Every year the questions concerning the development of costs and the development of profit are in the fore of the practical implementation of the financial policy. The development of profit is among the factors that insure to a significant degree financial balance and the balance of the state budget, because the deductions from profits are to constitute 26 percent of the budget's overall revenues. The development of costs and of profit reflects to a considerable degree the effectiveness of the everyday economic activity.

To insure fuels and energy for the national economy and to use them in an economical manner belongs currently as well as in the long-term view to the most topical and--from the national economic viewpoints--to the most important tasks. The achievement of savings of a higher degree of fuel and energy resources requires changes in the structure of production, a perfection of technology and a more pronounced use of scientific-technical development.

An economical handling of metals, too, is of fundamental significance for economizing consumption in production. Furthermore, rationalization in the consumption of metals also enables savings in the consumption of fuels and energy that are necessary for their production.

Science and technology, a speedier mastering of their findings and their introduction in the economic practice and a fuller use of the opportunities provided in that sphere by the continuously strengthening cooperation of the CEMA countries are the decisive basis and the major factor if we want to achieve a higher degree intensification of social production; something we have to achieve. Within the scientific-research base itself it is necessary to increase the demands on the performance of the individual teams, to concentrate more on the decisive tasks and also to limit in that sphere the numerous requests for changes in the plan, which is to the detriment of the national economy's interests.

Along the lines of the plan and the budget, material, investment and financial prerequisites are being created for the further development of science and technology. Next year Kcs17.1 billion, which is 1.7 percent more than this year, are to be spent statewide on noninvestment expenditures of science and technology. Of this, Kcs6.5 billion falls on state budget funds and Kcs10.6 billion on the funds of enterprises and the organs superior to them. It is among the basic features of the planned development in that sphere that the financial means and capacities are concentrated on a smaller number of tasks, with the objective of speeding up their solution.

From that viewpoint, the most objective comparisons are provided by results achieved in foreign trade. Its effectiveness influences the level of the overall effectiveness of the national economy and is reflected in the development of the balance of trade and payments.

The growth of the prices of finished products, which have an important share in our foreign trade, varies considerably. Higher prices are achieved mainly for products of above-average standards, high quality and reliability and with high technological and economic parameters, while insured service and deliveries of spare parts are an important factor. [paragraph continues]

Those requirements, which appear as very demanding from our viewpoint, are the norm abroad. That is also why the prices of our exports frequently do not reach the level achieved by our competitors. It is necessary to derive practical conclusions from that end, above all, to adopt in the production organizations concrete measures to improve the present state of affairs.

We still have great reserves for raising the level of effectiveness in the sphere of the reproduction of basic assets. It is certain that especially the development plans cannot be implemented without new capital investment funds. The present situation and the already high degree of capital investment force us, however, to invest with much more consideration and prudence and only there, where it is effective, where we will achieve energy savings and a more efficient use of domestic raw materials and there we will be able--on the basis of the new capital investment projects--to achieve higher exports that would meet the criteria of effectiveness or replace imports. To put it briefly, capital investment projects today must meet several criteria at once.

The state budget for next year plans capital investment expenditures in state organizations totaling Kcs54.8 billion, an increase of 3.7 percent when compared with 1979. The largest percentage of the funds is allocated to the fuel, energy and transportation branches and to finance housing construction: That means to branches that are solving important tasks concerning the development of our economy and the standard of living.

An improvement of the situation in handling reserves also belongs to the important tasks of financial policy; the very reason that this year the increment of reserves in industry and in the construction sector will be Kcs2.3 billion higher than planned. That unplanned increment must be considered in drawing up next year's tasks, which is one of the reasons we envisage an acceleration in the turnover of reserves by almost a day.

There is no sector of the national economy without great reserves for raising effectiveness. Their mobilization and a better use of the resources of intensive development are contingent, above all, on an improvement of management, which is the common denominator for solving the major problems of the development of the economy and thus also of the population's standard of living.

Central bodies are now working intensively on a concrete preparation and a more profound elaboration of the system of planned management of the national economy that will come into force in 1981.

All the measures that we prepare must actually strengthen the principle of the planned nature of social and economic development and at the same time create more room for a genuine socialist cost accountability system [khozraschet] and responsibility in seeking the paths of satisfying in the best possible way the all-social needs.

The Program of Increasing Conservation

The draft state budget contains a number of measures worked out by the government aimed at consolidating frugality. The government regards them as a first step that should be followed by a more comprehensive detailing of the tasks at each sector for the years to come. We have embarked on a path that must result both in the saving of material and financial resources and in a change in the overall approach to the questions of economizing.

The enterprises must--within the framework of the set binding share of costs in the output--absorb the 2 percent rise in the wholesale prices of fuels and energy.

That represents, in fact, a further tightening of the planned costs by 0.12 percent. We will be taking that course for the second consecutive year.

The growth of material spendings in budgetary and contributory organizations [rospoctove, prispevkove organizace] should not exceed 2 percent on the average, which is about 50 percent of the growth rates registered in the past few years. The spending limits for tour of duty and the representation funds are being reduced.

The operation of the enterprises' passenger carpool is to become more economical. The consumption of gasoline in the socialist organizations--which will be on the level of 1975 this year, on the basis of measures that have already been carried out--is to be reduced by additional 20 percent, with the exception of the consumption of cars for production and technological purposes. The number of official cars is to be reduced to the 1975 level and the inevitability and effectiveness of using official cars is to be tested in the individual sectors in a comprehensive way.

The total sum of savings in the sphere of nonproduction costs should amount to at least Kcs2.5-3 billion.

Apart from a partial reduction of the administrative apparatus that is already reflected in the budget, the resolution was adopted to further reduce in the course of 1980 the administrative apparatus at each sector--in central organs, national committees, in the scientific-research base and in production and nonproduction organizations.

The Standard of Living

In the past, we have made a considerable step ahead in developing the standard of living and we have achieved high living standards. In 1980 we not only want to maintain our standard but to increase it further according to possibilities and the results achieved in the economy.

The population's total income is to increase 5.3 percent next year, which is Kcs18.2 billion. Linked with that the population's spendings in trade, for services and in other spheres will also increase, by a total of 4.8 percent. In that context we mainly place emphasis on furnishing the domestic market with goods, the assortment and the quality of which correspond to the demands of our citizens.

Next year a total of Kcs124.1 billion will be spent on social and cultural needs, which is Kcs8,093 per capita. To be able to imagine how much that is, let us say that in 1975 it was Kcs6,551. In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan as a whole those expenditures will increase 23.5 percent, which is an annual average of 4.3 percent. In addition to that, it is necessary to take into account other means from the state budget spent for the benefit of the population. The subsidies for mass transportation in the cities, for instance, will exceed Kcs2 billion, which is 13 percent more than this year. The subsidies for covering the losses of the housing economy enterprises next year will amount to Kcs3.9 billion.

In the overall volume of expenditures for social and cultural needs, Kcs70.7 billion goes to social security, Kcs21.7 billion is alloted to education and Kcs19.8 billion to health care. The sum of those expenditures is growing at a faster rate than the overall expenditures of the state budget. Among the social security expenditures, the larges part--Kcs42.8 billion--goes to pensions; Kcs23.2 billion has been set apart for health insurance. Within the framework of expenditures for health insurance, children's allowances will account for Kcs12 billion.

The budgetary expenditures for education and health care continue to grow. Apart from the influence of the favorable development of the population, that growth also reflects the measures adopted in the sphere of the school educational system and the increased demands placed on the activity of those sectors. Next year Kcs750 million more is to be spent on education, which is 3.6 percent more than this year, and Kcs800 million more on health care, which is an increase of 4.2 percent. That will enable a further increase in the volume of the services offered.

Expenditures for culture amount to Kcs3.5 billion. The financial means for the maintenance and restoration of cultural monuments, for cultural-educational activities and for the operation of cultural facilities are thus insured to the extent necessary.

Our state permanently sees to the further development of the housing construction and allocates a considerable volume of funds to that sphere. In 1980 the state budget expenditures for that purpose are to amount to Kcs14.3 billion, which is Kcs430 million more than this year. An additional Kcs4.5 billion will be granted to subsidize cooperative and individual housing construction.

The above list of figures documents the large number of forms in which our state, through the state budget, takes part in insuring the population's standard of living. Every year it represents a considerable volume of funds and the volume keeps growing every year, in spite of the problems we have had in the last few years in foreign trade and elsewhere. That growth has been made possible by the results of people's work and it must be said frankly that it would be even higher if everyone worked in a better and more expedient way and, above all, with greater effect.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES 1980 BUDGET

LD182344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Deputies of the Czech National Council approved at their 14th session in Prague today the government-proposed bill on the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for next year.

Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and Czech premier, and other representatives attended the session.

As was stressed by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, in his opening speech, next year will be an important test. Of all our abilities to increase significantly the productivity of the national economy so that in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we may create the necessary prerequisites for a successful start of the next 5-year period. Comrade Erban then stressed that the session of the Czech National Council is taking place at a time when all people condemn the attempts of reactionary military circles of the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority, support the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and support holding a conference which would discuss the important questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Jaroslav Tlapak, Czech minister of finance, spoke about the proposed budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for next year.

During the further part of the session, Miroslav Petrik, minister of agriculture and food, and Ladislav Hruzik, minister of forestry and water management, answered questions asked by deputies during the debate.

The plenum of the Czech National Council then approved a government-proposed bill which changes and supplements the law on the tasks of national committees in the safeguarding of the socialist order. The government-proposed bill aims at an effective safeguarding of observation of the newly-set maximum speed limit valid since August this year and increases the maximum fine for exceeding it.

Following a report on the activity of the Presidium in the past period, the 14th session of the Czech National Council ended. Then the Presidium, at its session, proclaimed valid the laws approved today and ended the fall session.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT POLITICAL ATTITUDE STRESSED

AU181435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Miloslav Chupac article: "What Creates Man's Political Attitudes; The Result of Social Activity"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] POLITICS IS NOT USUALLY A MATTER OF SUCH IMPRECISE IDEAS AS MAN'S "FEELING OF LIFE." THE VERY WORK "FEELING" FREQUENTLY EVOKES DISTRUST IN A REALISTICALLY THINKING, PRACTICAL PERSON. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, IT IS NOT TO BE DENIED THAT PEOPLE DO HAVE SOME KIND OF ORIENTATION WHICH INFLUENCES THEIR ATTITUDE TO SUBSTANTIAL PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND POLITICS, AND THAT THIS ORIENTATION DOES NOT ALWAYS REMAIN THE SAME.

The Significance of the Term

All substantial social and unrepeatable personal impulses are reflected in people's minds, creating immediate or more lasting, unstable or more stable stands on all that concerns them. This fact is significant for politics, since our party's policy is striving to make people act politically and to instill stable, communist features in their activities.

How can one understand man's "feeling of life"? IT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD AS A DIRECT REFLECTION OF LIVING CONDITIONS AND OF MAN'S OWN PERSONAL PREDISPOSITIONS AND FATE ON HIS CONSCIOUS OR SUBCONSCIOUS. IN ITS EXTERNAL EXPRESSION THIS REFLECTION IS MANIFESTED AS MAN'S TOPICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INCENTIVES IN QUESTION. THE FEELING OF LIFE MAY BE DISPLAYED AS A PERSON'S ERRATIC OR STABLE ORIENTATION TO LIFE.

In the Interests of Objective Appraisal

The working man consumes a considerable amount of energy by his efforts to secure his existence; his life is not repeated elsewhere; he has his worries and pleasures. His human fate is irreplaceable. He lives in a family, in a working collective and he establishes friendly contacts with other people.

Should his tendency to appraise social matters through his own experience alone prevail, then he can frequently err. There is much merit in personal experience but there are also weaknesses in appraisal. AN APPRAISAL OF SOCIETY IS SUCCESSFUL AND OBJECTIVE ONLY IF ONE APPLIES SOCIAL CRITERIA. AN INDIVIDUAL FATE AND EXPERIENCE PROVIDES ONLY SCANT INCENTIVES FOR FORMULATING A SOCIAL HYPOTHESIS AND FOR OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. The feeling of life of such a "limited" person shows a striking inclination to pessimism.

Man accepts the scientific world outlook in order to break out of the vicious circle of the world of pehenomena, objects and social happenings.

"WITHOUT THE IDEOLOGY OF MARXISM-LENINISM A PERSON CANNOT FIND HIS WAY IN THE PRESENT WORLD. SCIENTIFIC IDEOLOGY PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FINDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PERSONAL INTERESTS, INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF OTHER PEOPLES; IT GIVES A PERSON A SENSE OF BEING ONE WITH THE PEOPLE, OF "BELONGING"; AND IT SHOWS HIM THE PLACE HE HOLDS IN SOCIETY.

One of the sources of the orientation chaos in some people is the slowdown in the rate of growth of the national economy and the difficulties connected with this. The economic situation is uniquely expressed in the people's living conditions. We have a permanent shortage of certain kinds of goods in this country. In his concluding statement at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session Gustav Husak referred to--in connection with the analysis of our economy, and not just by chance--the importance of a well-functioning domestic market. This is important also for preventing various unfounded rumors and panic purchasing from spreading.

Sponging on Other People's Work

This fact, too, is being abused by certain irresponsible people who are closely connected with the distribution of those goods that are in short supply. The situation as regards economic crime shows that many people are sponging on the honest work of other people. The negative influence on the situation in various spheres of services persists. We still have problems as regards adhering to the working hours and the quality of work. Everybody knows this and could personally testify to poor working morale and to machinations for which everybody has to pay, while individuals are getting richer. People are talking a lot about the number of millionaires who have had time to emerge under socialist conditions. Those who live on their wages are justifiably asking: At whose expense have these people earned so much money?

Other factors have had a part in the emergence of this orientation. First, the influence of the foreign policy of imperialist states. The threat of escalating armament evokes fear of war. Second, the ideological subversion of the worst kind. The adversary carefully appraises our problems and acts accordingly. He is constantly rubbing salt into our wounds. He purposefully stimulates aversion to socialism and intensifies the skepticism of certain people who have been disillusioned by partial failures. HE CLAMORS LOUDLY FOR AN ALTERNATIVE TO SOCIALISM, OFFERING BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY, BOURGEOIS MORALE, BOURGEOIS ARTS AND BOURGEOIS POLICY. HE SKILLFULLY CONCEALS HIS OWN PESTILENT WOUNDS, AND PERFUMES THE PUS THEY EMIT.

A Matter of Orientation

As we have already indicated, a person making an authoritative expression of a negative judgement usually leans toward generalizations and at the same time this strongly influences the sentiments of those around him. Such a publicly voiced judgment becomes--mainly from politically unstable individuals--a truthful pronouncement. Many people accept such pronouncements as an objectivized fact--they have been voiced, and no one has objected to them. This alone is reason for them to work with such a fact, to reflect upon it as upon an actual truth, and to spread it further.

Why do certain people so lightly and irresponsibly pass on information acquired by chance and not tested? Only because it has been voiced? For these people who pass on "guaranteed reports," and there are quite a few of them, the main thing is that "reports" contain a hint of sensationalism contained in every deviation from the norm. [paragraph continues]

They personally want the thing they hear and pass on to be true; and by spreading such "information" they somehow enhance their personal importance and prestige. For this and several other reasons such peoples become a link in the chain of misinformation that is emerging.

The information is spread among the people and thus enters the public mind. On the one hand, the citizen has at his disposal the exact data on the society's development--reports checked by institutions and responsible bodies. ON THE OTHER HAND, OPINIONS ABOUT THESE REPORTS AND APPRAISALS ARE BEING SPREAD THROUGH UNOFFICIAL CHANNELS, WHICH HAVE A STRIKING INCLINATION TO MAKE "SENSATIONAL" REVELATIONS, TO DRAW DIFFERENT CONCLUSIONS AND, VERY FREQUENTLY, ALSO HAVE A TENDENCY TO SLANDER.

And the result is a discrepancy in a person's mind. On the one hand he hears the opinion of official places, while on the other hand he takes note of an opinion originating in the destructive component of public opinion. IT IS A MATTER OF HIS ORIENTATION, OF THE DIRECTION OF HIS VIEWS, OF WHAT HE ADOPTS AND FROM WHERE, AND WHAT WILL INFLUENCE HIS ACTIONS.

The skepticism of certain people is based on the fact that socialism cannot avoid critical situations. This is because it is not yet growing from its own foundations, as is the case with developed socialism, which builds on the already solved problems of the socialist society. Its development is also influenced by the external influence of the capitalist economy and politics. Socialism is building up its economy on the legacy of capitalist business life; it is developing a society with people who have gone through a capitalist experience and are adapting their attitude toward the new conditions only gradually. Socialism is creating a socialist morale while being confronted with the difficulties of material gratification and stubborn examples of the nonsocialist behavior of certain groups of people.

The Political Stance

That is why many people are inclined at present to adopt negative stances on unambiguous social happenings and to voice opinions which are a long way from the idea of the ideological profile of a citizen of a socialist fatherland.

Let us cite an example: A person is unsatisfied with some aspect of social practice. The reaction to this fact can be of two kinds. The person in question points out the shortcoming and looks for an explanation and a solution. He criticizes in order to help eliminate the flaw. CRITICISM IS NEITHER AN END IN ITSELF, NOR DOES IT CONDEMN AND ELIMINATE; IT LOOKS FOR THE PERSPECTIVE.

Another possibility is for the person to loudly express his dissatisfaction with the phenomenon in question, to generalize his critical judgement and to appraise the phenomenon in question in terms of the overall situation of society. The shortcomings of the sphere in question then become for this person an expression that the entire system has become disqualified. The social conditions have, in a certain manner, become reflected in this person's mind and he has voiced his feeling of life. He has manifested his orientation and the direction of his mind, as well as his critical objections to socialism.

In both cases we have before us an expression of the man's stance, of a certain orientation with regard to the stimulus that has made him react. It is mostly a political stance, with a tendency to influence the emergence of further stances founded on it. Usually this stance is expressed in unambiguous approval or disapproval. THAT IS WHY WE MAY SAY THAT A PERSON'S POLITICAL ORIENTATION, THE DIRECTION OF HIS MIND, AND HIS PARTY-MINDEDNESS INFLUENCE THE APPROACH TO THE DETAILS OF LIFE. The disagreement of certain people with the orientation of the party's policy influences them to the extent that everything connected with the policy is unpleasant, undesireable and insufficient for them; and in this tendency the policy also affects their private lives. The orientation of people affected in this way is then manifested in aversion and in an irritated reaction to the policy even when, for instance, the tramway they are waiting for arrives full of people. In view of the complicated and sensitive nature of the human mind, and in view of its dependence on a specific stimulant, the positive example plays a considerable role here. Proof that the public is not helpless against shortcomings and parasites, and that the law founded on the socialist principles operates inevitably and in all circumstances has a considerably educational influence. The same influence is exerted by proof that the party rejects the average and is relying on progress in all spheres of social activity.

The feeling of life, the feeling of security in life, the feeling of security following from successful work, from the implementation of individual abilities, from man's harmony with people , and from selfless work for them is a significant aspect of human existence, and it influences the successful development of our society.

All the efforts of our party and the socialist state are aimed at this, and at establishing appropriate material and moral conditions for this. Among other things this follows from the discussions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. It is the binding task of us all to support these intentions and to realize them actively and enterprisingly in everyday life.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO FORMER MINISTER PUCEK

ID171634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the order of the Victorious February to Zdenek Pucek in recognition of his years-long selfless work in building socialism. This high state distinction was presented to him in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, who highly appreciated Pucek's merited and committed activity in economic and governmental posts and especially his work as federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. The ceremony was attended by Josef Simon, deputy federal prime minister; Ladislav Gerle, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Frantisek Stafa, chief of the office of the Federal Government Presidium.

LAW ESTABLISHING NEW MINISTRY ADOPTED BY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 79 p 2 WA

[Excerpt] The Federal Assembly approved a new government law proposal for establishment of the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry, and a law proposal determining jurisdiction of federal ministries.

The new ministry will be mainly in charge of research, development, production, delivery of machinery and other products in the sector of electrical engineering, electronics, instrument technology, automation measurement and regulatory technology and computer technology.

Proposals of these laws were presented by Karol Laco, deputy premier of the federal government, and seconded by deputies Alois Hulov--Chamber of People--and Michal Cyprich--Chamber of Nations.

CORRECTION TO HUSAK'S APPOINTMENT OF NEW MINISTERS

The Following correction to the article entitled "Husak Releases Minister of Metallurgy, Appoints New Ministers," published in the 17 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, D 5, should be made:

Page D 6, paragraph 2 should read: ...Milan Kubat minister of the Electro-technical Industry, replacing Ladislav Supka.

REPORT ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR CORRECTED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 December carries a CTK-attributed correction to the report on the CSSR-USSR protocol on goods exchange published by the Czechoslovak press on 15 December. The correction notes that the original report "stated by mistake that the planned volume of goods exchange between the CSSR and the USSR will reach Kcs7 billion next year. In fact, the planned volume of goods exchange between the CSSR and the USSR will reach R7 billion next year." This trade protocol was published in the 17 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D6. This figure appears in the third paragraph, second line of the item.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE TRADE WITH USSR--The general director of Centrotext, the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation, and the chairman of the All-Union Export Association, Eksportlen, signed a contract in Moscow today for the delivery of Soviet cotton to Czechoslovakia in the coming year. The Soviet deliveries will meet 60 percent of the overall cotton requirement in Czechoslovakia. They also signed contracts for the import of flax and hemp as well as of some products of the Soviet textile industry. Czechoslovakia will in return export ready-made wear to the Soviet Union. The overall export of the Czechoslovak textile goods to the Soviet Union will reach the sum of almost R180 million next year. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD]

STATE PLAN NONFULFILLMENT--According to Eng Dr Rudolf Rychtarik of the Czech Planning Commission, in the first three-quarters of this year a total of 185 centrally managed enterprises in the Czech Socialist Republic failed to fulfill the plan in the Decisive indexes. The shortfall resulting from the nonfulfillment of production tasks in those enterprises amounts to Kcs2.6 billion. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

EMBASSY AGREEMENT WITH NIGARAGUA--New York--Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan representatives signed an agreement here today expressing the will of the two countries to maintain their diplomatic relations and upgrading their diplomatic missions to embassy level. The agreement was signed by Czechoslovak permanent UN Representative Ilja Hulinsky, and by his Nicaraguan counterpart Victor Hugo Tinoco. Both sides expressed their wish to promote the friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, and to contribute to strengthening of peace, understanding and mutual cooperation. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD]

MTI REPORTS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION COMMUNIQUE

LD132328 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--A communique was published in Moscow on Thursday about the 24th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which was held between December 11 and 13 in the Soviet capital, reports Csaba Kis, MTI's correspondent in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation to the session was headed by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Soviet delegation by Konstantin Katushev, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, the two chairmen of the committee's Hungarian and Soviet section.

The committee concluded the elaboration of the long-range program up to 1990 for advancing production specialization and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union. It approved the main guidelines for 10 years of the cooperation in production and technology in the fields of the production of instruments, of light and food industry machinery, machines to be used in the chemical, crude oil, building material and road building sectors, telecommunication equipment, crude oil [as received], processing and petrochemical sectors. Decision was made about the order and deadline of accomplishing similar tasks in other related industries.

Measures were taken at the meeting of the intergovernmental committee to speed up the preparation of proposals for resolving the issues about which agreement was reached between the two countries' heads of government. The spirit of fraternal friendship and full, reciprocal understanding marked the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

Arrival of Delegation

LD171120 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 17 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Greek Communist Party arrived Monday in Budapest. The members of the delegation include Mina Giannou, member of the Political Committee, Vasilis Kalamatianos, substitute member of the Central Committee, and Alekos Alavanos, co-worker of the Central Committee. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met the guests at Ferihegy Airport.

Reception by Kadar

LD181348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Janos Kadar has received the Greek Communist Party delegation led by party first secretary Kharilaos Florakis. During their discussion the two leaders briefed each other on the activities of their parties, and exchanged views on the international situation, the international communist and workers movement and on strengthening contacts between the Hungarian and Greek parties. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also took part in the meeting.

KHOMEYNI REPEATS DEMAND FOR RETURN OF SHAH

LD190954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The leader of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, demanded yet again in a speech delivered yesterday that the United States hand over the shah. As is known, the shah is staying in Panama.

According to information from Washington, the United States does not rule out limited military action if the hostages are put on trial. Among other things, the possibility of a naval blockade of Iran is being considered.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS IRANIAN EVENTS, U.S. REACTION

AU172124 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "Iranian Events"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE EVENTS IN IRAN ARE SO DRAMATIC THAT THE WORLD PRESS HAS BEEN PUBLISHING REPORTS FROM THAT COUNTRY ON A DAILY BASIS FOR SOME TIME NOW. THE SHOCK EXPERIENCED BY IRAN HAS ALSO STIMULATED VARIOUS PASSIONS WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND OUTSIDE IT. However, from the volume of the information flowing in from the Middle East--information that is often biased to various degrees--we should draw basic political conclusions. We should do that in a manner free from the emotional reactions that can at times obscure the real issue or that can be exploited for purposes that have little in common with the honest efforts to elucidate and solve that issue.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, THE FORMER SHAH IS THE FIRST PROBLEM. In light of what we now know, it is beyond question that the imperial regime in Iran was a criminal and corrupt regime directed against the people. What is more, the shah himself was a conscious organizer and beneficiary of the terror directed against all groups of people by the giant apparatus of corruption. That has been admitted even by personalities in the countries that officially sympathize with the former shah. For example, Edward Kennedy has described the shah's regime as one of the most cruel in the world and Andrew Young called the former shah a murderer and robber. No one doubts the despotic character and profoundly reactionary nature of the former shah's regime.

PROBLEM NUMBER TWO IS THE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN IRAN, changes that are still difficult to finally define, but whose anti-imperialist thrust is discernible and pleasese the entire progressive world. Time will tell how new Iran will develop and how it will solve the numerous difficult problems it has inherited. However, it is obvious that only the Iranian people themselves can solve those problems without any external interference.

HOWEVER, THE ISSUE OF THE U.S. PERSONNEL DETAINED BY IRANIAN STUDENTS IN THE U.S. EMBASSY--THAT IS, THE ISSUE OF THE VIOLATION OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY--HAS GAINED THE GREATEST PUBLICITY. No one would like to defend that action. The UN Security Council, which is composed of representatives of states with most diverse systems, traditions and customs, took such a stand when it unanimously asked the Iranian Government to immediately release the U.S. Embassy personnel, to insure protection for them and to allow them to leave Iran. The immunity of diplomatic missions has been one of the rules most recognized by all civilizations from time immemorial, no matter what principles such missions professed. Everyone has agreed that such immunity is necessary and indispensable in international life and that it represents a principle to which no exception at all can be made. While fully supporting that principle, we must not lose sight of other circumstances.

A factor that helps to explain a great deal without justifying everything is those inflated passions of the Iranian people, who know that for a long time--and most definitely since 1953--the imperialist centers have pursued equivocal activities, to put it most mildly, that they provided the staff for the former shah's closest aides in his anti-people actions, that they supplied instructors for the notorious SAVAK (secret police) and so on. They wove a web of thousands of tentacles round Iran's economic body to suck its vital strength in order to enrich various national and supranational concerns.

One gets the impression that another circumstance is also helping to inflame the feelings of the Iranian masses: The many present statements from across the ocean suggest that there are centers that speak openly of the possibility of military intervention in Iran. The concentration in the Persian Gulf of considerable naval and air forces, including marine units, that have never been seen in that area before and the feverish organization of the "Rapid Deployment Force" prove that those statements are not idle threats and that there are people who are ready to regard the violation of the diplomatic usages as a starting point for violating world peace, which is the greatest good of mankind.

While most forcefully dissociating ourselves from the practice of capturing hostages and violating diplomatic immunity, we must not allow the reaction to that practice to obscure the aforementioned problems. Diplomatic immunity is valuable because it is meant to serve those noble aims but it is not a value that is interchangeable with them. [paragraph as published]

THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS ASKED IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES TO PEACEFULLY SETTLE THE DISPUTED QUESTIONS IN KEEPING WITH THE UN PRINCIPLES AND TO EXERCISE THE UTMOST CONSTRAINT. THE POINT IS NOT TO INCREASE TENSION, WHICH HAS IN ANY CASE BEEN INCREASING FOR SOME TIME IN THE MIDDLE EAST AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIONS OF IMPERIALISM AND ITS HENCHMEN BUT TO REDUCE THAT TENSION and to forget our greatest blessing--peace. The solution of problems in that spirit will help settle the problem of the hostages, which must never be allowed to become a pretext for actions of revenge.

INTERPRESS SEES 'DECREASE' IN U.S. INFLUENCE IN MIDEAST

LD181534 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--The events taking place in the Middle East have many wide-ranging international aspects. Very important here is the evident decrease of neo-colonial U.S. influence in this crucial area, writes the Polish INTERPRESS Agency.

The events in Iran helped to create a stalemate in separatist activities by Egypt, the United States and Israel. Washington expected As-Sadat's line to be accepted sooner or later by the conservative Arab governments, especially those of Saudi Arabia and Jordan. This might have happened, but the overthrowing of the shah of Iran convinced them that it is better to keep away from U.S. activities, especially those serving Tel Aviv. Tehran's post-revolutionary policy also strengthened the position of the PLO.

Anti-American moods in the Middle East keep Saudi Arabia from increasing oil production--one of the demands made in Riyadh recently by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Miller. Boosted Saudi oil production was meant to fill in the gap left by cuts in Iranian exports--the U.S. does not get Iranian oil at all now.

Riyadh does not exclude stepping up oil production, INTERPRESS writes, but, in return, wants Washington to put pressure on Israel for concessions to a solution of the Middle East problem.

Meanwhile, the approaching presidential elections in the U.S. force Carter to reckon with the opinions of American Zionists.

Washington will do what it can to maintain its presence in the Middle East. Another lure besides oil is that the Soviet Union is nearby. Therefore, the United States is pushing Cairo and Tel Aviv on to sign further agreements and is advising the Arab peninsula kingdoms to devise some sort of a pact which would take the place of Iran as the policeman of the Persian Gulf. There are American Navy vessels in the Gulf and the United States has warned that a direct armed operation is possible if American interests are vitally threatened. U.S. Government circles still hope that events in Iran turn their way. All this means that the peoples of the Middle East have many more battles to fight with the imperialist and neocolonial powers before they have complete independence and a chance for full self-determination, concludes INTERPRESS.

POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES PCF VISIT, AGRICULTURE

LD182225 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At its session today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was informed of the course of the meeting between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF], which took place in Poland 14-15 December. The Politburo fully approved the decisions taken during the talks aimed at further consolidation of internationalist solidarity and cooperation between the PZPR and the PCF, and stressed that the union of all forces of democracy and peace in Europe toward checking the arms race, disarmament and strengthening international security is of great significance. (?Closer) cooperation between both parties is a continuation of the tradition of joint struggle of the working classes of Poland and France. The PZPR and the PCF have expressed a joint conviction that the development of relations between Poland and France in all spheres lies in the interests of both nations and of the cause of peace in Europe.

The Politburo examined a government report on the production results of agriculture in the current year and the tasks in the development of agricultural production in 1980. It was stated that the total agricultural production this year was at a level somewhat higher than last year. Animal production will be in all greater. On the other hand, the size of plant production is less, mainly because of the considerably lower grain harvest. Potato, maize and aftercrop plant crops are higher, which permits the scarcity of protein fodder to be partly compensated. The good harvest of bulky feed allows for a more rapid development of cattle and sheep. The maintenance of a high level of pigs is also to be desired. More attention should be paid to the development of poultry production. The completion of autumn cereal sowing in favorable atmospheric conditions and according to the generally correct agrotechnical deadlines enabled the areas sown to winter cereals to be increased. The spring period should be used for the further extension of cultivation of productive kinds and strains of cereals, maize, sugarbeet and mangels, and highprotein plants. Further attention should be paid to full farming and use in production of all agricultural land.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined, on the basis of the national grain and fodder balance, the current situation as regards the supply of protein fodder to agriculture. Because of the failure of the grain harvest, the requirements for these feeds has risen considerably. In this connection, the need has arisen for the proper directing of industrial fodder, taking into consideration the current level of animal production in individual voivodships. Further action will be undertaken, aimed at an effective use of protein feed on all farms and an improvement in supplies of fodder to the producers of cattle for slaughter and milk.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN BERNE

AU181932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Berne, AGERPRES, 18/12/1979--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had an interview in Berne with Pierre Aubert, federal councillor and head of Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland, and talks with Albert Weitnauer, secretary of state at the Federal Political Department, and with Paul Jolles, secretary of state at the Federal Department of Public Economy of Switzerland. Approached were problems regarding the development of the relations between Romania and Switzerland on various planes, and opinions were exchanged on current international issues.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH EL SALVADOR

AU180954 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The governments of Romania and El Salvador decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 17 December 1979. The two governments express the conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to promoting relations between the two nations in the interests of international peace and cooperation. They have decided to accredit nonresident ambassadors shortly.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

AU182105 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today on further developing Romanian-Hungarian scientific-technological cooperation. The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Hungarian delegation is led by Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Committee for Technical Development. On this occasion, the leader of the Hungarian delegation asked to extend to Comrade Dr Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, respectful wishes for new successes in the activity she is carrying out for the development of science and technology in Romania on behalf of the National Committee for Technical Development and of the men of science from the neighboring and friendly country.

During the ensuing talk, in the spirit of the decisions and tasks resulting from the meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, the two sides examined the stage of achieving the cooperation targets envisaged for 1978-80 and discussed matters pertaining to developing and further increasing the efficiency of that activity. In this context, the sides examined directions and the major goals of cooperation between Romania and Hungary for 1981-85 in scientific research and technological development, in the field of the extractive industry, chemistry, metallurgy, machine-building, energy, physics, construction and and construction materials, light industry transportation and telecommunications, agriculture, the food industry and other fields.

TANJUG OPENS PERMANENT OFFICE IN TEHRAN

LD190422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tehran--Faik Dizdarevic, SFRY ambassador in the Islamic Republic of Iran, today visited the PARS agency. Ambassador Dizdarevic and Mohammad Reza Sharif, director of the agency, talked about the possibilities of expanding not merely bilateral but also multilateral cooperation through the agency pool of nonalined countries. The Iranian PARS agency and TANJUG signed an agreement on cooperation at the end of last month. The director of the Iranian agency expressed satisfaction about TANJUG having opened a permanent correspondent's office in Tehran.

PEOPLE'S HERO RECALLS JOINT WAR STRUGGLES WITH ALBANIA

AU172100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[M. Ristic report on speech by People's Hero Ratko Brajevic at a mass meeting in Kosovska Mitrovica on 13 December marking the 35th anniversary of forming the 6th Kosovo-Metohija Brigade]

[Excerpts] Kosovska Mitrovica, 13 December--Speaking at a mass meeting here about the joint struggle of the Yugoslav and Albanian units against the common occupier, Brajevic said:

The battles at the beginning of August 1944, when the 1st Albanian Brigade participated in the attack on Debar together with the 1st Macedonian Brigade and the 1st Kosovo-Metohija Brigade are unforgettable. There were also other joint battles and actions on the territory of the Yugoslav-Albanian border against the occupier and his servants. It is a positive fact that two Albanian divisions successfully participated in the closing operations for the liberation of our country. Our people appreciate this contribution and hold the Albanian fighters who fell on Yugoslavia's soil in particular esteem.

We, the participants of these battles, can never forget that cooperation, the jointly shed blood and the warmth of the people when they met our fighters in Albania and the Albanian fighters in Yugoslavia. We are obliged to stress and nurture those historic traditions of the two countries, not only because that is a historic fact, but also because there is an absolute need for educating the present and future generations. We must understand that as neighbors we are primarily directed toward each other, that we are obliged to make efforts to strengthen our mutual cooperation, regardless of the different views of the world and one's own internal system.

KOSTIC SPEAKS ON DECREASE IN 1980 DRAFT BUDGET

LD181432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the latest proposal by the Federal Executive Council, the federation budget in 1980 will be 3.96 billion dinars less than was originally proposed. The federation budget will therefore be 25.6 percent greater in the coming year when compared with the rebalanced budget for 1979.

Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces Committee for Finance, explained the latest proposal by the Federal Executive Council on the reduction of the overall volume of expenditure in the federation budget by 3 percent.

The latest version of the draft federation budget for the coming year amounts to 128,358,000,000 dinars, instead of the earlier envisaged 132,328,000,000 dinars.

In an exhaustive report, Petar Kostic warned that the federation budget was above all the budget for the defense of the SFRY, invalid and veteran protection and funds for the undeveloped areas, and not for the federal organs and organizations, which is often unjustifiably stressed. Only 6.6 percent of the federation budget is intended for the federal administration, so that the treatment of the budget whereby the administration and its costs are placed in the fore is illogical. Kostic also emphasized that the federation budget was the problem of Yugoslavia, all the republics and provinces, and not merely the Federal Executive Council, and that the most favorable solutions should be sought jointly. In the opinion of the federal secretary for finance, the greatest problem of the federation budget does not lie in the automatism involved in its formation, but in the inflation which is very adversely affecting overall consumption in the country.

Kostic dwelt in particular on the problems of the debts incurred toward the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], the undeveloped republics and Kosovo, and invalid and veteran protection. The debt toward the YPA, for example, has accumulated over the last few years and amounts to more than 28 billion dinars, while that toward the undeveloped republics and Kosovo exceeds 4.7 billion dinars. The YPA and the undeveloped areas are therefore paying--in a way--the bill for the reduction of the federation budget, and even when the remaining funds are paid to them they will be diminished in real terms because of the effects of inflation.

Kostic stressed that the growth of the federation budget in comparison with the growth of the national income completely fits into the envisaged relationships when viewed over the 5-year period.

In Kostic's view, two problems in particular are encumbering the federation budget. These are the predicted growth of tax on turnover, which is inflationary, and the predicted growth in the contribution by the republics and provinces. For this reason the Federal Executive Council has proposed the only possible solution: the 3 percent reduction across the board of expenditure. This will undoubtedly create certain problems among all beneficiaries of the budget funds, but there was no other solution in this situation.

Questions concerning the so-called revenue side of the federation budget remain unresolved. According to the latest variant, tax on turnover should increase at a rate of 30.4 percent, and the contributions by the republics and provinces by 33.6 percent. Both are somewhat unacceptable, with the result that the Federal Executive Council will come out in a few days with new proposals for the realization of the federation budget revenue.

The Finance Committee today also discussed the rebalancing of the federation budget for 1979. Important progress has been achieved, the rebalancing has on the whole been coordinated and two questions remain on which agreement has to be reached. These are the funds for paying off of the annuity for the organizations of associated labor in Montenegro, which suffered in the earthquake.

TITO CABLES MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO SFRY OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

LD141508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today sent the participants in the formal session of the conference of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee a letter on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, which was read out at the session by Trpe Jakovlevski, president of the Federation for Physical Culture of Yugoslavia:

"I send you warm greetings and best wishes for the successful celebration of the jubilee 60th anniversary of the founding and fruitful activity of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

"An integral part of our physical culture movement, the Yugoslav Olympic Committee represents, together with the corresponding sports federations and clubs, a significant champion and organizer of our atheletes' preparation for and participation in the Olympic contests. The committee's activity reflects the trends in our social development and orientation in the field of sports activity and in this way it is performing its social function with increasing success.

"I value the visible results which our athletes have achieved at the Olympic games and the efforts which you are exerting to develop friendship with other countries' sportsmen, youth and peoples. This is, at the same time, a contribution to the strengthening of the international prestige enjoyed by our socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia.

"The successes so far achieved are the result of the efforts made by sportsmen and by workers in the field of sport, but also of the great care which our social community devotes to the development of mass physical culture and the highest level of sports creativity. In the future as well our community will continue, in keeping with its capabilities and needs, to provide the necessary conditions and take the necessary measures with the aim of promoting physical culture in the widest sense of the word. In this respect it is of particular importance that this important activity should be aimed at insuring the sports upbringing of children and the young, developing the different forms of working people's and citizens' recreation, and at the correct upbringing of sportsmen, because the ultimate goal of intensifying the sports activities should not lie only in the attainment of the highest results, but also in the total sports, educational and sociopolitical effects of this involvement.

"In this spirit I wish you fresh successes in promoting the Olympic ideals and developing sport both at the level of the masses and at the highest level. I particularly wish you to represent our country successfully at the forthcoming Olympic games," President Tito says in his letter.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and (Gyula Site), chief of the Department for International Relations of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, exchanged information about the international activity of the two organizations in Subotica yesterday. In an open and friendly talk a program of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Hungarian PPF for next year was agreed upon. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Dec 79 p 7 AU]